

Eating Tips

A Nutrition Guide for
People Living with HIV/AIDS



GOD'S LOVE
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The publication of this booklet has been made possible by a generous grant from the M•A•C AIDS Fund

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**GOD'S LOVE
WE DELIVER®**

166 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10013
TEL: 212.294.8100
FAX: 212.294.8101
www.godslovewedeliver.org

The mission of God's Love We Deliver is to improve the health and well being of men, women and children living with HIV/AIDS, cancer and other life-altering illnesses by alleviating hunger and malnutrition. We prepare and deliver nutritious, high-quality meals to people who are unable to provide or prepare meals for themselves.

We also offer illness-specific nutrition education and counseling to our clients and families, care providers and other service organizations. All our services are provided free of charge without regard to income.

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Introduction

For people living with HIV/AIDS, good nutrition must be part of the plan for living well. There are many reasons to eat healthy foods. Eating a well-balanced diet can help you reach a healthy weight, strengthen your immune system, prevent infection and reduce hospital stays. It also helps the body build and keep muscle, allows medications to work better and enables you to handle the side effects of medications.

Use this booklet to guide your food choices and to learn how diet and lifestyle can help you manage HIV/AIDS, as well as other common health concerns.

BENEFITS OF HEALTHY EATING

- Boosts immune system
- Increases energy
- Builds and maintains muscle
- Helps achieve and maintain a healthy weight
- Makes medications more effective
- Reduces risk of other chronic diseases, such as diabetes, heart disease and cancer

Daily Food Guide



USING MyPYRAMID

MyPyramid is a guide for eating well-balanced meals that was developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It contains six food groups and provides serving amounts within each group. It can be personalized for various calorie levels and serving amounts depending on your age, gender and activity. For a personalized plan, visit www.mypyramid.gov or see a Registered Dietitian.



MyPyramid.gov
STEPS TO A HEALTHIER YOU

GRAINS

VEGETABLES

FRUITS

STO

MILK

MEAT & BEANS



Best Choices in Each Food Group



GRAINS

Serving = 1 oz or 1 slice bread, ½ cup cooked cereal, grain or pasta, 1 cup cold cereal

- Bread, pasta, oatmeal, breakfast cereals, tortillas and grits are examples.
- At least ½ of all grains eaten should be whole grains. These include whole wheat, brown rice, oatmeal, bulgur and barley.

VEGETABLES

Serving = 1 cup raw or cooked vegetables, 2 cups raw leafy greens

- Any vegetable or 100% vegetable juice counts as a member of the vegetable group. Vegetables may be raw, cooked, fresh, frozen or canned. If using canned, rinse before use to remove excess sodium.
- Mix your colors for more variety and balance of nutrients.
- Include dark green leafy vegetables, such as spinach, kale, collards or Romaine lettuce, as often as possible.

FRUIT

Serving = 1 cup fruit or 100% juice, ½ cup dried fruit

- Any fruit or 100% fruit juice counts as a member of the fruit group.
- Fruit may be raw, cooked, fresh, frozen or canned. If using canned, select fruits in natural juice or light syrup and/or rinse before use.
- Mix your colors for more variety and balance of nutrients.
- Favor whole fruit rather than juice.

OILS & FATS

Serving = 1 teaspoon oil

- Favor vegetable sources of oil, such as olive oil or canola oil.
- Limit intake of fatty meats and lunchmeats, butter, mayonnaise and snack foods like potato chips.
- Whether healthy or not, fats are high in calories. Limit intake of these foods to achieve and maintain a healthy weight.

MILK

Serving = 1 cup milk or yogurt, 1.5 oz cheese

- Milk products include not only milk but also yogurt and cheese.
- Favor low-fat or skim products for heart health and/or weight management.

MEAT & BEANS

Serving = 1 oz meat, poultry or fish, ¼ cup dried beans, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon nut butter

- Favor lower-fat protein sources, such as poultry, fish and egg whites.
- Choose lean cuts of meat and trim all visible fat.
- Include plant-based protein sources often, such as tofu, beans, nuts and seeds.



Sample Menu

What Do I Eat When I Don't Feel Well?



The following is based on a 2,000 calorie diet:

BREAKFAST

- 1 cup oatmeal or 1 whole wheat English muffin
- 1 egg
- 1 cup fresh fruit
- Coffee / Tea

MORNING SNACK

- 4 Graham crackers
- 1 cup of reduced fat milk
- 8 oz water

LUNCH

- Sandwich – 3 ounces smoked turkey breast and 1 ounce Swiss cheese on whole grain bread
- 1 cup mixed green salad with tomato and cucumber with 1 tablespoon dressing (or oil & vinegar)
- 1 fresh fruit
- 8 oz water

AFTERNOON SNACK

- 6 oz fruited yogurt
- 8 oz water

DINNER

- 6 oz baked chicken or fish
- 1 cup mixed vegetables (fresh or frozen) cooked with 1 tablespoon oil
- 1/2 cup cooked brown rice
- 8 oz water

EVENING SNACK

- 1/2 cup celery sticks
- 1 tablespoon peanut butter
- 8 oz water

Eating enough healthy foods each day can help you fight infection and maintain your weight and energy level. If your appetite changes, or if you have symptoms like nausea, vomiting or diarrhea, it may become hard to eat. Be sure to let your medical provider know how you are feeling. Ask for a referral to a Registered Dietitian to help you make healthy food choices. Here are some common concerns and tips on how to manage them.

MANAGING POOR APPETITE

Poor appetite can be caused by illness, emotional stress, medication, nervousness, loneliness, boredom, anxiety or depression. Having a poor appetite makes it hard to eat enough, resulting in weight and nutrient loss.

- Eat small amounts of food at least six times a day. Try to eat every two to three hours.
- When you go out, carry snacks that won't spoil, such as crackers, bananas and nuts.
- Try some light exercise such as walking. This may make you want to eat more.
- Ask your medical provider about medicine that can make your appetite stronger.
- Nutritional supplements can help you meet caloric needs when your appetite is not good. These come in powders, liquids, puddings or bars. They are best used as a snack between meals. Never use them to replace your meals.



Budget Tip:

Plan menus ahead of time.



MANAGING DIARRHEA

Diarrhea is an increased frequency of stools that may be looser than normal bowel movements. It may be caused by what you eat, infections, medications, stress, alcohol or drugs, or illness such as HIV infection. Since diarrhea can cause weakness, dehydration and weight loss, it is important to find out what is causing it. See your doctor if you have diarrhea for more than a few days.

Congee Recipe

Combine in a pot:
1 cup white rice
6-7 cups water
1 tablespoon salt

Bring to a boil.
Turn heat to low.
Simmer until
mixture thickens
and becomes
a thin porridge,
about 40 min. –
2 hours.

- Drink as many liquids as you can. Include safe water (see page 27), seltzer water, coconut water, Gatorade® and herbal teas. Mix fruit juices and nectars with water.
- Try the BRAT diet: Bananas, Rice (white), Applesauce, Toast (white).
- Bake, broil or stew lean meat or chicken without skin.
- Cook vegetables before eating.
- Drink chicken, vegetable or beef broth. Pour broth over baked chicken with white rice or plain noodles.
- Eat snack foods that are not greasy such as pretzels or salted crackers.
- Eat cream of rice cereal or try congee (rice water).
- Ask your dietitian about a soluble fiber supplement (Metamucil, Benefiber).

Stay Away From

- Dairy products such as milk, ice cream and cheese
- Fried or greasy foods such as French fries, chips and fried meats
- High fiber and gassy foods such as raw fruits and vegetables, cooked broccoli, cabbage, beans and dried fruits
- Spicy foods



- Caffeine, which is found in coffee, tea, chocolate, cola and some sodas
- Alcohol and illicit drugs

MANAGING CONSTIPATION

Normal bowel activity varies from person to person, but generally when stools become less frequent or dry and hard to pass, it is considered constipation. Constipation may be a result of not getting enough high-fiber foods, liquids or physical activity. It can also be caused by some illnesses or medications.

- Add more non-caffeinated fluids to your diet.
- Eat high-fiber foods such as whole wheat bread, whole grain cereal, beans, fruits and vegetables.
- Add wheat germ or flax meal to hot or cold cereal.
- Try light exercise, like walking.
- Add dried fruits, like prunes or raisins, to your diet.

MANAGING TASTE CHANGES

Taste changes may be caused by aging, the common cold, heavy smoking, injury in the mouth, head or nose, chemo or radiation treatment, medications or dry mouth. Taste problems can also relate to a smell disorder, which makes it hard to identify the flavor of foods.

- Brush your teeth and tongue with a soft toothbrush before and after you eat.
- Before eating, rinse your mouth with a small amount of baking soda mixed with a glass of warm water. Do not swallow.
- Drink tart juices such as cranberry and orange juice before you eat. They may help hide a metallic taste.

Non-Caffeinated Drink Choices:

Water
Seltzer Water
Decaffeinated Teas
Diluted Fruit Juices



- Season your food with oregano, basil or lemon juice.
- Numb your mouth with cold foods such as fruit popsicles.

MANAGING NAUSEA

There are many causes of nausea. When you are experiencing nausea, the following tips might be helpful.

- Eat dry salty foods, such as pretzels or salted crackers.
- Eat six small meals or snacks a day instead of larger ones.
- Drink ginger ale or ginger tea.
- Ask someone else to cook for you if cooking smells bother you.
- Eat foods cold or at room temperature and sit up after eating.

Stay away from:

- Fried or greasy foods, such as chips, buttered popcorn, cheese curls, French fries and fried meats
- Citrus fruits and juices such as orange and grapefruit
- Coffee, milk or foods made with milk

MANAGING DIFFICULTY SWALLOWING

The causes of swallowing difficulties vary, and treatment depends on the cause. Let your medical provider know if you have problems swallowing. It may indicate a serious medical condition requiring treatment and possibly adjustments to your diet.

- Choose soft foods, such as mashed potatoes, ground meats, eggs, oatmeal, canned fruits and puddings.
- Use a straw to drink fluids.
- Drink soup from a cup or a glass rather than a bowl.
- Make a nutritious smoothie. See next page for ideas.

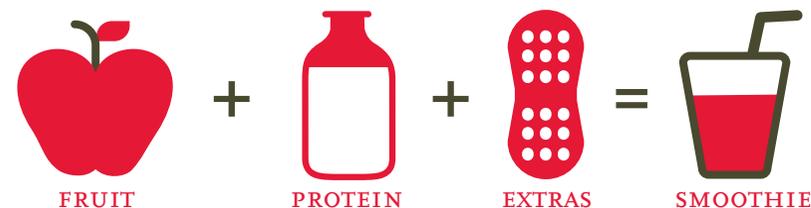


Stay away from:

- Sticky or chewy foods, such as raisins and peanut butter
- Dry foods, like toast, crackers and pretzels
- Very hot foods; let foods cool down
- Spicy foods, such as hot sauce
- Tough, fibrous meats

HOW TO BUILD A SMOOTHIE

Mix and match your favorite ingredients to create a delicious and nutritious drink!



Fruit (select 1 or 2)

- 1 cup blueberries
- ½ banana
- 1 cup strawberries
- 1 cup raspberries

Protein (select 1)

- ¾ cup yogurt
- ¾ cup milk or soymilk
- 12 oz silken tofu (1 box)

Extras (select 1)

- 2 T finely ground nuts
- 1 T peanut butter
- 1 T ground flaxseeds
- 1 T wheat germ

Directions

1. If using fresh berries, wash well.
2. Place ½ cup of ice cubes in blender.
3. Combine all other ingredients in blender.
4. Blend until smooth.



Food, Medication & Supplements



What does it mean when it says...

“With food” = Eat first, and then take medication

“On an empty stomach” = Take medication 1 hour before eating or 2 hours after eating

Being well nourished can help your body absorb HIV medications better and reduce the number of side effects that you may experience. If you feel that you are not eating well, please ask your medical provider for a referral to a Registered Dietitian.

Many HIV medications can be taken with or without food. Some require that you take them with a meal or snack, or on an empty stomach. Follow the directions carefully so that the medications work their best. Be sure to read the label of each medication or check with your pharmacist, Registered Dietitian or medical provider about how to take your medications.

VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Vitamins and minerals are essential nutrients used in the body for growth, repair and maintenance.

They are found in foods we eat and required in small amounts. People with chronic illnesses, such as HIV, may need more than what food provides. This can become critical if food intake is down due to loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or lack of energy. Poor absorption of nutrients or a low-quality diet also suggests a need for supplementation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Take at least 1 multivitamin-mineral supplement daily. Choose one that contains 100% of the U.S. RDI. The RDI is a nutritional standard set by the government to prevent deficiencies and maintain health status.
- Take your vitamin-mineral supplement with food. The vitamins and minerals need protein, fat and carbohydrate to work best in the body. It is also easier on the stomach when taken with food.
- Be careful not to take too much. High doses of certain vitamins and minerals can make you ill, depressing the immune system further. Examples are vitamin A, zinc, iron and selenium.
- Talk to your Registered Dietitian or medical provider before taking high doses of vitamins or minerals to avoid any negative side effects.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTS

There are many other supplements that are being studied for their benefits to people living with HIV/AIDS. These include glutamine, N-acetyl-cysteine, omega-3 fish oil, alpha-lipoic acid, acetyl-L-carnitine, CoQ10, HMB, L-glutamine and L-arginine. Studies are not conclusive as to their benefits or side effects. Check with your health care provider before adding these to your regimen.

AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) and Medicaid participants can receive a prescription from their doctor for a multivitamin-mineral supplement.



HIV Over Fifty

As a result of increased survival rates due to advancements in treatment, as well as to new infections among older adults, more and more people are aging with HIV. Older adults with HIV are at higher risk for age-related complications like diabetes, bone loss and cardiovascular disease. The aging process also affects the immune system, making recovery more difficult.

Since decreased muscle mass, memory loss and digestive problems are associated with both aging and HIV disease, determining the exact cause can be difficult. It is therefore crucial for those over fifty living with HIV/AIDS to eat a healthy diet. A proper diet can help manage HIV and prevent or postpone other health issues. A Registered Dietitian can help you put together an individualized plan. For more information about specific issues like weight management, bone health, diabetes, oral health and cardiovascular disease, please see the separate sections of this book.

HERE ARE SOME THINGS TO CONSIDER:

- Eat protein at every meal – older adults with HIV may need more protein to maintain muscle.
- Maintain a healthy weight – balance energy in (food eaten) with energy out (exercise done).
- Stay well-hydrated – one’s sense of thirst diminishes with age. Check the color of your urine; it should be a pale yellow color.
- Check your vitamin D and calcium intake – older adults have higher needs for these nutrients. See page 19 for more details.
- Add anti-inflammatory omega-3 fats to your diet.

Lipodystrophy Syndrome



WHAT IS LIPODYSTROPHY SYNDROME?

Lipodystrophy Syndrome refers to a group of symptoms that are common among people living with HIV. It includes an abnormal redistribution of body fat and changes in how the body processes fat and sugars. People with lipodystrophy have increased risk of diabetes and heart disease.

WHAT CAUSES LIPODYSTROPHY?

It is not known what causes lipodystrophy but it may be affected by medication, time on medication, low CD4 levels, gender, age and pre-therapy weight.

WHAT ARE SOME SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF LIPODYSTROPHY?

- Increase in fat in the abdomen
- Fat deposits on the neck and back of shoulders
- Increase in breast size
- Loss of fat in the face, arms, legs and buttocks
- Increase in blood glucose (sugar) levels
- Increase in triglycerides
- Increase in total cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol (often called “bad” cholesterol)
- Decrease in HDL-cholesterol (often called “good” cholesterol)



WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE THIS CONDITION

- See your medical provider for regular checkups. Report any changes in body shape.
- Don't stop taking your medications. Talk to your medical provider about medical options.
- Ask your medical provider to check your cholesterol, triglycerides, blood sugar and testosterone levels. These are all blood tests.
- Have your body composition checked with BIA (Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis) testing. BIA measures how much fat, muscle and fluid is in the body. Track any changes in these numbers.
- Speak to a Registered Dietitian for a complete nutrition assessment and recommendations for your condition.

NUTRITION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase unsaturated fats, which are heart-healthy fats found in vegetable oils, seeds, nuts, peanut butter and avocados.
- Add omega-3 fats to your diet. They are found mainly in fatty fish such as herring, canned light tuna, mackerel (except king), trout, wild salmon and sardines. Other sources include wheat germ, flaxseed, tofu, soymilk, soy beans and soy-based foods.
- Decrease saturated fats found in meat, whole milk and cheese, cream, eggs, butter, lard and palm/coconut oils.
- Decrease trans fats (partially hydrogenated oil) found in pies, cookies, cakes, French fries and some margarines/shortenings.
- Ensure an adequate intake of low-fat protein in your diet.
- Reduce intake of sugar and sweets.
- Exercise regularly with permission from your medical provider. Aerobic exercise, such as walking, tends to burn fat. Anaerobic exercise, such as calisthenics, builds muscle. Both are important to your health.

Other Health Concerns



OVERWEIGHT & OBESITY

In the past, a major concern for people living with HIV was wasting syndrome, or unintended weight loss. But things have changed. Today, a greater number of people living with HIV are overweight or obese. Obesity has negative effects on the immune system and can also cause unwanted health conditions such as heart disease, insulin resistance or diabetes and some cancers.

Managing your weight is an important part of your overall health care. Lifestyle habits such as eating a well-balanced diet (see Daily Food Guide section) and being as active as possible can help achieve optimal weight. Speak with a Registered Dietitian to discuss what would be a healthy weight for you and to look at your diet more carefully.

Here are some healthy eating habits to practice:

- Include at least 2 servings of fruit and 3 servings of vegetables in your diet each day.
- Eat lean protein such as skinless chicken, turkey, fish, egg whites, tofu and beans.
- Use cooking techniques that are low in fat, such as baking, broiling or sautéing.
- Focus on whole grain products such as whole wheat breads, pastas and cereals, brown rice, barley or quinoa.
- Avoid sweetened beverages and high-fat desserts such as cookies, cakes and ice cream.



- Plan your meals and snacks ahead of time to avoid high-calorie foods.
- Use small plates and glasses to control portion sizes.

Smoking Cessation:

Did you know that quitting smoking is one of the best things that you can do to improve your health? Quitting significantly reduces your risk of heart attack, stroke, many types of cancer, chronic lung disease and vascular disease. Ask your medical provider or visit smokefree.gov for help quitting.

BONE HEALTH

Our bones are always changing – they are either being built up or broken down. The body attempts to achieve balance, but when more bone is lost than rebuilt, bone mineral density, or bone strength, is decreased.

Bone loss happens normally as we grow older, beginning at around age 35 and then speeding up in women after menopause. In addition to aging, other factors may also increase risk of bone loss: race, smoking, excessive alcohol use, low weight, steroid use and past history of fracture. The duration of HIV infection also may increase risk of bone loss.

The results of continuous bone mineral density loss are osteopenia (weak bones) and osteoporosis (very weak bones). People with these disorders, especially the more severe osteoporosis, are at high risk for fractures.

WHAT TO DO:

- Speak to your medical provider if you are concerned about your risk.
- Make sure you are getting enough calcium and vitamin D through food and, if necessary, supplements. A Registered Dietitian can help you analyze your diet and choose a supplement if needed.



- If you smoke, try to quit.
- Use alcohol moderately (if at all).
- Engage in moderate weight-bearing or resistance exercise. See page 24 for some ideas. Speak to your medical provider before starting any exercise routine, especially if you have had bone fractures in the past.

BONE BUILDERS			
	Function	Recommended Amount/Day	Sources
Calcium	Most abundant mineral in the body. 99% of it is in bones.	Adults under 50 years: 1000 mg Adults over 50 years: 1200 mg	Dairy products, fortified soy milk or juice, tofu, canned fish with bones
Vitamin D	Helps with the absorption of calcium.	Adults: 19-50 years: 200 IU 51-70 years: 400 IU 71+ years: 600 IU	Sunshine, cod liver oil, fortified milk, eggs, fish
Protein	Builds, repairs, and replaces tissue	Needs vary by gender, age, weight and medical condition.	Meat, poultry, fish, dairy, soy, beans
Vitamin K	Aids in the formation of proper bone structure and strength.	Adult Females: 90 mcg Adult Males: 120 mcg	Green leafy vegetables, e.g., kale, spinach
Magnesium	Improves bone density and helps process calcium	Adult Females: 320 mg Adult Males: 420 mg	Green leafy vegetables, potatoes, nuts, seeds, whole grains, chocolate

Source: Institute of Medicine. Note: Individual needs may vary.



DIABETES

A person living with HIV/AIDS has a greater risk of developing diabetes. This is likely due to the virus itself or as a side effect of the anti-viral medications.

Many of us are familiar with diabetes, but do we actually know what the condition is? Briefly, diabetes means that a person has difficulty processing carbohydrates, a major component of many foods (see list). Carbohydrates are broken down in the body into glucose (sometimes called sugar). This is our main source of energy. Diabetics have high blood sugar levels because their body is not able to “capture” that energy. It remains in the bloodstream or flows out through the urine.

If left untreated, high blood sugar levels increase your risk for heart disease, stroke, kidney failure, blindness and other problems.

INSULIN RESISTANCE

A secondary condition, called insulin resistance, is sometimes referred to as “pre-diabetes.” People with insulin resistance do not usually have high blood sugar levels, but their bodies do not convert carbohydrates into energy very efficiently. Insulin resistance can develop into diabetes.

WHAT FOODS HAVE CARBS?

This is a quick list to give you an idea of what foods contain carbohydrates (carbs).

High-Carb Foods:

Rice, cereal, pasta, bread/crackers, milk, fruit, fruit juice, starchy vegetables (potatoes, corn, beans, peas), soda and sweetened beverages, desserts

Low-Carb Foods:

most vegetables (except the starchy ones)

No-Carb Foods:

meat, poultry, fish and oils



REDUCING RISK

Adopting a healthy lifestyle is an effective way to reduce the risk of developing diabetes and insulin resistance, or to better control blood sugar if you already have diabetes. Some good daily practices are:

- Achieve and maintain a healthy weight.
- Choose high-fiber foods often.
- Plan meals and snacks ahead of time. Have the foods you need available.
- Eat balanced meals that contain carbohydrate, fat and protein. See Best Choices on page 4 to help guide you.
- Eat moderate amounts of carbohydrate at each meal and snack. Use MyPyramid to help you make good choices. Or work with a Registered Dietitian to create a personalized meal plan.
- Eat whole foods and whole grains rather than processed foods. They contain more nutrients and do not raise blood sugar as much. The “Whole Foods Swap” below provides some examples of how to do this.
- Exercise regularly.
- Self-monitor your blood glucose as recommended by your medical provider.

THE WHOLE FOODS SWAP

Here are a few examples of how to increase whole foods.

Eat this	Instead of
Whole Wheat Bread	White Bread
Brown Rice	White Rice
Orange	Orange Juice
Old Fashioned Oats	Instant Oats



ORAL HEALTH

The health of your teeth, gums and mouth affects your whole body. Unhealthy teeth and gums can become bigger health problems. They put more strain on your immune system and cause problems with chewing and swallowing food. Regular dental visits, in addition to good oral care at home, are essential to maintaining healthy teeth and gums. Here's what you can do:

- Brush your teeth at least twice a day.
- Use a soft-bristle toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste.
- Replace your toothbrush at least every 3 months, or sooner if the bristles look worn.
- Never share your toothbrush.
- Floss everyday – flossing reaches parts of your teeth that your toothbrush can't.
- Clean dentures and partials as well as, and as often as, natural teeth.

VISIT THE DENTIST REGULARLY

Everyone needs to see a dentist at least once every six months. At every dental visit, your dentist and/or dental hygienist will examine and clean your teeth, check your gums for signs of inflammation, and fix problems before they cause you pain. Your dental professional will also examine your mouth for possible signs of cancer and HIV- related illness such as mouth sores and infections. For more information about dental care for persons living with HIV, see the resource section.



A NOTE ABOUT DRY MOUTH

Dry mouth is a side effect of many medications. It can be uncomfortable and make eating and speaking difficult. Saliva keeps your mouth moist and your teeth clean. If your mouth is dry, you are more likely to get tooth decay and infections.

What you can try:

- Use artificial saliva – it can help prevent problems caused by dry mouth and can make you more comfortable. Speak to your dentist for a recommendation.
- Sip water or sugarless drinks often and during meals.
- Chew sugarless gum or suck on sugar free candy – these increase saliva flow.
- Avoid tobacco and alcohol – these dry out the mouth.
- Be cautious with very spicy or salty foods – these may be painful if your mouth is dry.



Exercise

There are many health benefits of adding exercise to your life. How does exercise help, exactly? Here are some examples:

- Improves immune function
- Decreases body fat and increases lean body mass (muscle)
- Lowers blood pressure and stress levels
- Lowers LDL (bad) cholesterol and raises HDL (good) cholesterol
- Improves self-esteem and body image
- Increases appetite
- Increases bone strength
- Strengthens the heart, lungs and other muscles
- Improves glucose (sugar) metabolism
- Promotes regular bowel movements

Aerobic Exercise	This includes walking, bicycling, jogging, jumping rope, dancing, swimming and stair-climbing at a comfortable pace.
Anaerobic Exercise	This includes yoga, calisthenics and resistance training using resistance bands or weights. Resistance training helps maintain and build lean body mass (muscle) which is very important with HIV.
Stretching	Stretching activities help increase flexibility and prevent injury. They should be done before (as a warm up) and after exercise (as a cool down).



WHAT TYPE OF EXERCISE PROGRAM SHOULD I CHOOSE?

Choose activities that you enjoy and try to include all three types of exercise into your program: aerobic, anaerobic and stretching. To get the minimum level of benefits from aerobic exercise you should perform your chosen aerobic exercise for at least 30 minutes, 5 times a week. This can be broken up into shorter segments as needed. For example, three ten-minute walking sessions a day. Everyday activities like household chores, gardening and playing with children also count towards the goal of 30 minutes a day.

Before starting any type of exercise, see your medical provider. Be extra careful if you have other conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure or osteoporosis. Your medical provider will be able to advise you on the amount and type of exercise that is safe for you.

IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER ABOUT NUTRITION AND EXERCISE

- Stay well-hydrated before, during and after you exercise. Drink 1-2 cups (8-16 ounces) of fluid two hours before exercise. For lighter or less strenuous activities, you may need less.
- Don't exercise on an empty stomach.
- Don't exercise immediately after eating.
 - Wait ½ hour after a light snack.
 - Wait 2 hours after a regular meal.
- For optimum exercise performance, consume healthy, well-balanced meals daily.



REASONS TO STOP PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AND CONTACT YOUR MEDICAL PROVIDER

- Chest pain
- Diminished appetite
- Unintended weight loss of 10 pounds or more in the last 6 months
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea or frequent loose stools
- Night sweats or fever
- Edema or swelling
- Influenza, head cold, respiratory infection or head or lung congestion
- Dizziness or vertigo
- Change in normal menstruation

Water Safety

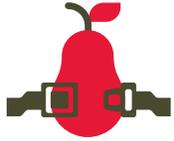


WHY DO I HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT THE WATER I DRINK?

The tap water in many cities may contain harmful germs (like cryptosporidium or giardia) that can make you sick if your immune system is weak. If your CD4 count is 200 or less, it is especially important to make sure that you use safe water for drinking, making ice cubes, adding to fruit juices or powdered drink mixes, washing raw fruits and vegetables, and brushing teeth.

HOW DO I MAKE SURE MY WATER IS SAFE?

- Bring tap water to a rolling boil for at least one minute (3 minutes at higher altitudes). Cool the water and store in clean containers. Keep this water in the refrigerator.
- Distill water with a home distiller. These units heat water to remove contaminants like cryptosporidium. You can add a little lemon juice to improve the taste.
- Use a water filter that filters to less than one micron. Look for a filter certified by NSF to meet standard #53 for cyst (cryptosporidium, giardia) removal. Some filters are not strong enough to remove harmful germs.
- Buy bottled water that has been filtered to less than one micron or treated by reverse osmosis. Both of these treatments remove harmful germs. Safest choices include spring or purified waters. Look for brands that have been certified by your state's Department of Health.
- Drink seltzer water – germs are removed during production.



Food Safety

SHOPPING FOR SAFER FOODS

Do

- Check labels for expiration dates.
- Put raw meat, fish and poultry in separate plastic bags before you put them in the grocery cart. This is to prevent leaking on other foods.

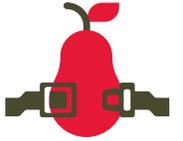
Don't

- Buy eggs that are cracked or leaking.
- Buy foods that are out of date.

PREPARING FOOD SAFELY

Do

- Wash hands well before and after preparing foods.
- Wash surfaces of cutting boards and utensils before and after they come in contact with food.
- Cover all open wounds to prevent infection.
- Thaw foods on the bottom shelf of the refrigerator or in a microwave on defrost setting.
- Thoroughly cook all food to proper temperatures – see food temperature guide.
- Use a thermometer to check temperatures of meats.



Don't

- Thaw foods on the counter at room temperature.
- Cook meats in the microwave. The temperature and cooking time may not be enough to prevent food-related illness.
- Use dairy products that are not pasteurized.

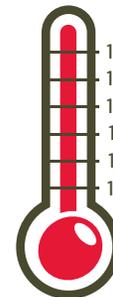
STORING FOODS SAFELY

Do

- Monitor refrigerator temperature with an appliance thermometer. The temperature should be 40°F or below.
- Keep eggs in the carton and store in the main section of the refrigerator instead of in the door.
- Throw out food that is past the expiration date stamped on the package.
- Place raw meats on the bottom shelf of the refrigerator to prevent cross-contamination onto already prepared foods.

Don't

- Leave raw meat uncooked in the refrigerator for more than 1 to 2 days. See chart for exceptions.
- Keep food out on the counter to cool for more than 2 hours.



165°F
160°F
155°F
150°F
145°F
140°F

COOKING TEMPERATURE GUIDE

STEAKS AND ROASTS: internal temperature of 145°F

GROUND MEATS: internal temperature of 160°F

WHOLE CHICKEN AND TURKEY: internal temperature of 165°F

EGGS: until the yolks are firm 145°F

FISH: until it begins to flake 145°F

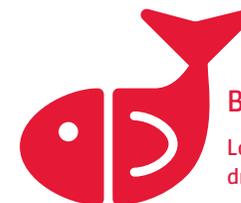


Food Storage Chart



FOOD	FRIDGE	FREEZER
Eggs		
Fresh in shell	3-5 weeks	Do not freeze
Hard cooked	1 week	Do not freeze
Cooked egg dishes	3-4 days	Do not freeze
Raw Meats		
Ground meat	1-2 days	3-4 months
Steaks, chops, roasts	3-5 days	6-12 months
Fresh fish & shellfish	1-2 days	2-3 months
Chicken or turkey, whole or parts	1-2 days	Whole: 1 year Parts: 9 months
Cold Cuts		
Luncheon meat, unopened	2 weeks	1-2 months
Luncheon meat, opened	3-5 days	1-2 months
Store bought or home-prepared salads (tuna, chicken, egg, etc)	3-5 days	Do not freeze
Store-cooked convenience meals	3-4 days	Do not freeze
Vacuum packed dinner, unopened	2 weeks	1-2 months
Hot dogs, unopened	2 weeks	1-2 months
Hot dogs, opened	1 week	1-2 months
Bacon	7 days	1 month
Sausage, raw from meat or poultry	1-2 days	1 month
Smoked breakfast links, patties	3-4 days	2-3 months

FOOD	FRIDGE	FREEZER
Soups and Stews		
	3-4 days	2-3 months
Leftover Cooked Meats, Poultry and Fish		
Pieces	3-4 days	2-6 months
Casseroles	3-4 days	3 months
Patties and nuggets	1-2 days	1-3 months
Gravy and broth	1-2 days	2-3 months
Cooked Fruits and Vegetable		
	7 days	1 year
Dairy		
Milk	Date on Carton	1 month
Butter	1-2 months	6 months
Margarine	4-6 months	1 year



Budget Tip:

Low-cost shelf-stable protein sources include canned fish, dry or canned beans, nut butters and dry milk powder.



Resources

WHERE CAN I GET CORRECT NUTRITION ADVICE?

A Registered Dietitian (RD), a nutritionist who has advanced knowledge of how food relates to health, is the best source of nutrition advice. Speak to your medical provider for a referral to an RD in your area.

NUTRITION AND HIV INFORMATION

AIDS Education Global Information System

WEB <http://www.aegis.com>

AIDSMeds

WEB <http://www.aidsmeds.com>

AIDS Project Los Angeles

WEB <http://www.apla.org>

Association of Nutrition Services Agencies (ANSA)

WEB <http://www.ansanutrition.org>

The Body – An HIV and AIDS Information Resource

WEB <http://www.thebody.com>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

WEB <http://www.cdc.gov>

God's Love We Deliver

WEB <http://www.glwd.org>

Gay Men's Health Crisis

WEB <http://www.gmhc.org>

HIV Dent

WEB <http://www.hivdent.org>

The New Mexico AIDS InfoNet

WEB <http://www.aidsinonet.org>

POZ Magazine

WEB <http://www.poz.com>

POZ Latino

WEB <http://www.poz.com/latino>

Acknowledgements

The publication of this booklet has been made possible by a generous grant from the M•A•C AIDS Fund.

MAC AIDS FUND

Written by the Nutrition Services Department at God's Love We Deliver:

Pauline Cheung, MS, RD, Nutritionist

Monica Gonzalez, RD, Nutritionist

Sonia M. Grant, MA, RD, CDN, Sr. Nutritionist

Esther M. Trepal, MS, RD, CDN, Nutritionist

Lisa M. Zullig, MS, RD, CDN, Director of Nutrition Services

And edited by:

Esther M. Trepal, MS, RD, CDN

Lisa M. Zullig, MS, RD, CDN

With contributions by:

Karen Pearl, President & CEO

Graphic Design and Illustration: Pix Design

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<https://www.glwd.org/nutrition/publications.jsp>

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166 Avenue of the Americas

New York, NY 10013

TEL: 212.294.8100

FAX: 212.294.8101

www.godslovewedeliver.org